

A Book About

EMERSON

Edge Drop and Round Hole Plate PLANTERS



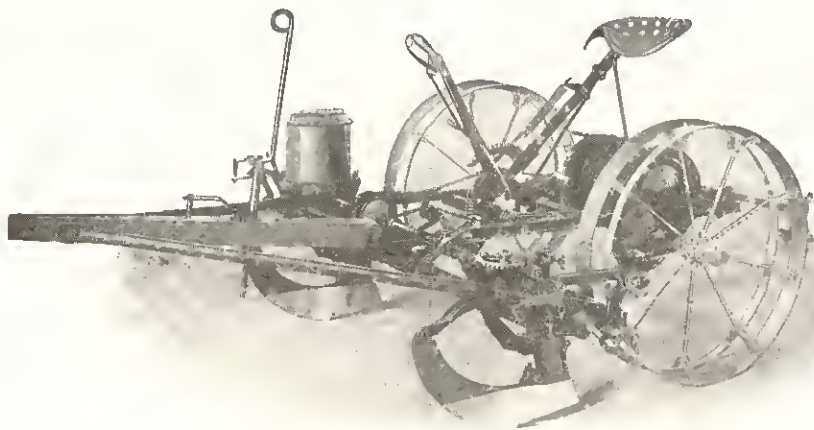
EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM CO.

FARM IMPLEMENT BUILDERS SINCE 1852

ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A.

The Emerson No. 25A Edge Drop Planter

For Corn Only.



Probably the most profitable quality in a corn planter is an accurate drop.

In the **Emerson Edge Drop Planter** advantage has been taken of the fact that while grains of corn vary more or less in length and breadth they are of nearly uniform thickness. Consequently, with specially made plates that are so revolved in the seed boxes as to receive the grains one at a time in an edgewise position, we secure an accurate drop.

Increasing the yield. One of the important elements in increasing the yield of corn is to obtain an even stand. You will probably buy an edge drop planter because you want a more even stand of corn than you have been getting with the old round hole plate. This being true, the planter you should buy is the Edge Drop Planter that proves by actual comparative tests that it has a more accurate drop than any other. The Emerson Edge Drop Planter shows by actual comparative tests that it has the most accurate drop. The natural conclusion is that you should buy the Emerson Edge Drop Planter.

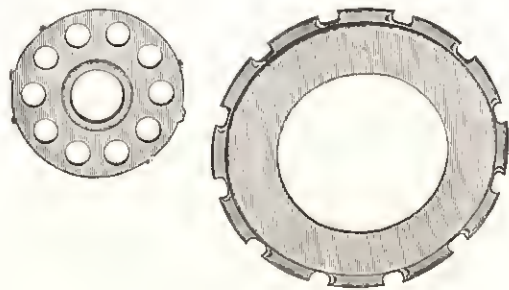
But why does the Emerson have a more accurate drop than other makes? The reason we will try to explain briefly and clearly.

The Seed Boxes and Plates. It is on these comparatively small parts of the planter that the success or failure of the machine almost wholly depends. They must be of few parts, strong, durable, and free from complication, yet so complete as to handle the grains of corn with mechanical accuracy, far more quickly and as skillfully as can be done by hand. It is, therefore, to your interest that you fully understand this important part of your planter, and we shall devote most of our space here to a description of these parts of our machine so superior to other makes.

In Edge Drop Planters, the holes in the seed plates are so much smaller than the holes in the old round drop plate that it is necessary that the edge drop plate revolve slowly to insure perfect filling of the holes, for if the edge drop plates

were to travel very fast the grains would not settle in the cups or holes sufficiently to insure any great degree of accuracy. It is, therefore, self-evident that the slower you can drive the edge drop seed plate, other things being equal, the more accurate will be the drop.

Speed of the plate. In other makes of edge drop planters the seed plate is not set in motion, does not start to revolve, until after the fork has completed its stroke, making it necessary for the plate to be speeded up so as to travel far enough to deposit the required number of grains, while the drive wheels are cover-



Note holes in edge drop plate are smaller than in round hole.

ing about one-half of the distance between the hills. In other words, to wait until the fork has completed its stroke and then deposit three grains and stop sufficiently for the fork to begin its stroke again, necessarily revolves the seed plate very fast, which is the case in other makes of edge drop planters when the machine is traveling at a fair rate of speed. That is why you usually find exhibition edge drop planters running at not more than half speed and often even less.

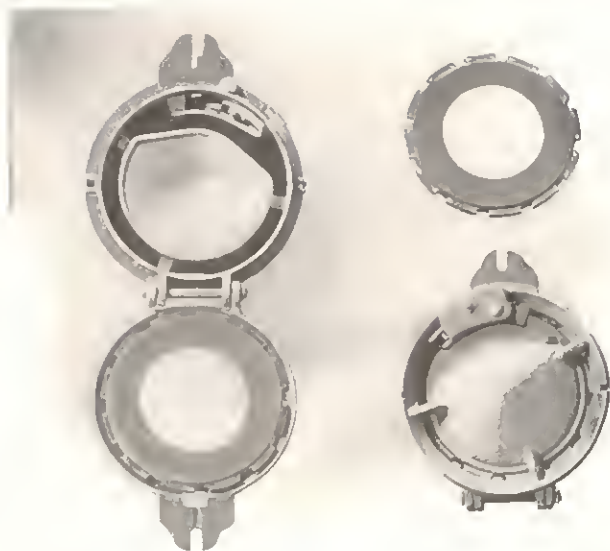
In the **Emerson**, the plate begins to revolve the instant the fork begins to move, thereby enabling us to move our plate slowly, and consequently giving our seed plate just that much better opportunity to fill. The Emerson plate is also larger in diameter and there are more holes or cups exposed to the corn all the time than in other planters. The plate being larger, the holes or cups revolve much more slowly, therefore the grains have more time to settle to place. If our planter had no other advantages over other makes, it would pay to buy the Emerson Edge Drop Planter, for you want your planting done quickly. When the ground is ready for the seed, you want to put your best walking team on the planter, and let them take a moderately fast gait and keep it up. With our Planter you can do that without sacrificing accuracy of drop.

The **Emerson Seed Plate** is so made that any child who can count from one to four can set the plates to drop the required number of grains. There is no taking out of bolts or screws to take off small parts, only to lose them or never get them on where they belong, but instead, the changing of the Emerson plate is as simple a matter as in the round hole plate planters.

Each revolution of the Emerson plate drops exactly four hills. If you wish to change the number of grains in each hill, you merely change the plates the same as you did with your round hole planter, and you change the plates in the Emerson Edge Drop *without removing the corn from the seed boxes*. Try to take

Showing how seed plate
is removed.

Seed plate.



You don't have to take the corn from
the seed box to change plates.

Bottom of box. Note it plants
the last grain in the box.

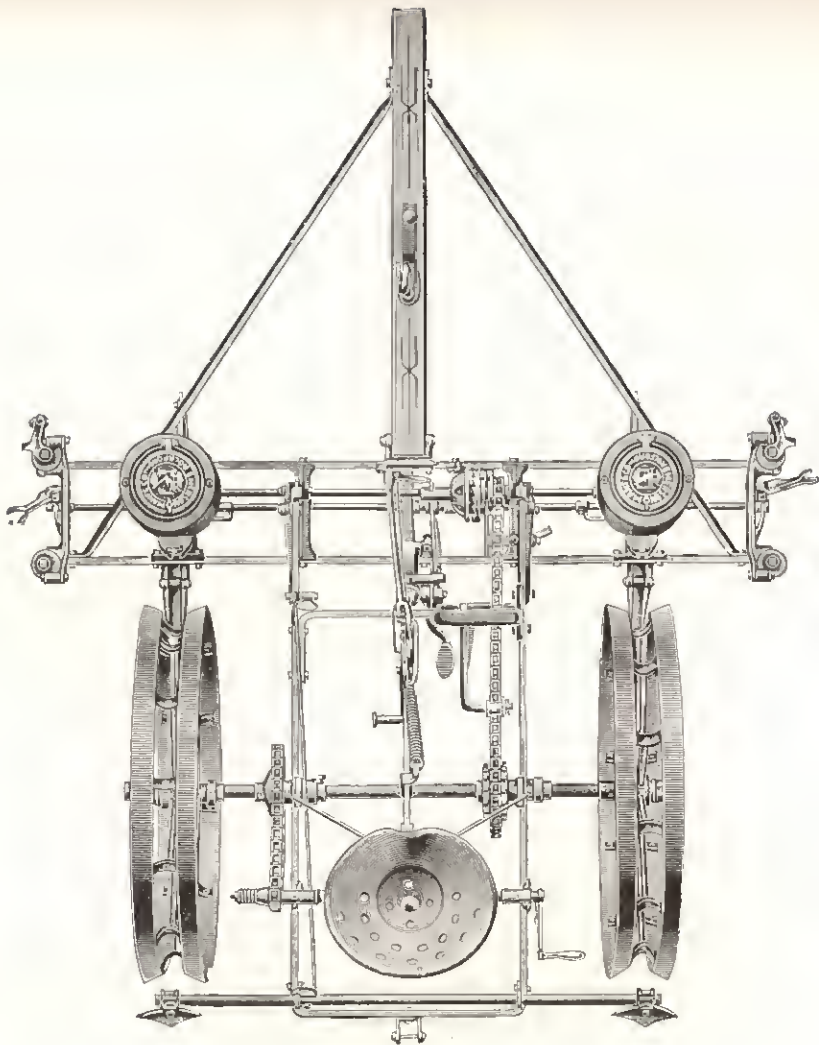
the seed boxes off some other make of edge drop planters and change the plates without removing the corn, and convince yourself of the advantage of the Emerson.

Another advantage found in the planter box of the Emerson is the continuous circulation of the corn in the box. When the plate brings the corn around to the cut-off, instead of those grains that are not in the cups or holes jamming up against a solid stop as in other makes, they have a clear passage-way around the box, so they are continually traveling lengthwise with the plates and in the best possible position to force into the cups at the outer edge of the plates.

Practically all chance of cracked grains is eliminated in this construction. This is very desirable, for, as you know, a cracked grain will not make a vigorous plant, and the chances are will not grow at all.

The Valves are the very simplest that can be used. As they never need to be removed to change from hill to drill drop, there is no chance of their being misplaced, and their action in planting is as accurate as a clock. The valve action is mostly backward with just a little tendency downward, so the corn is deposited in perfect check, whether the team be moving fast or slow. The grains are in a compact hill, not scattered, neither are they piled one on top of the other, as sometimes happens in force drop valves. You will be pleased with the valve on our planter, as it is one of the most practical and perfect parts of this most practical machine.

Works automatically as a hill or drill drop. Much time is saved in planting head lands and point rows either in hills or drilled, as preferred. If wanted in hills, drop with the foot. If in drills, hold the foot lever drop down and planter will drill perfectly; no stopping to change planter from drill to hill, or vice versa.



Cut showing top view of Emerson No. 25A Planter.

The check rower construction is the result of many years' experience, and provides every facility for easy handling of the wire at the ends of the field. The head is provided with a device whereby the operator can drop the wire by hand, or he can attach the rope trip to the raising lever, and when he raises the runners the wire is automatically released; or he can use the Adjustable Automatic Patented Wire Doffer, peculiar to Emerson planters. When the team is turned half round, the wire sheds automatically. It also acts as a safety trip for the wire, for it can be so set, if desired (when planting among stumps, roots or other obstructions on which the wire is liable



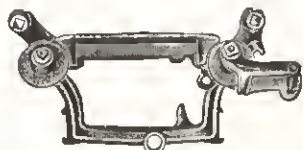
Our One Piece Valve.



Check Head with wire in place.

to catch) that this device trips before the strain becomes so great as to either break or damage the wire.

A powerful leverage is applied by our lever connection, the pressure on the long lever being multiplied eight times at point of lift. A powerful raising spring is provided, the tension of which can be adjusted to carry the planter at any depth, and also make it easy handling with the foot.

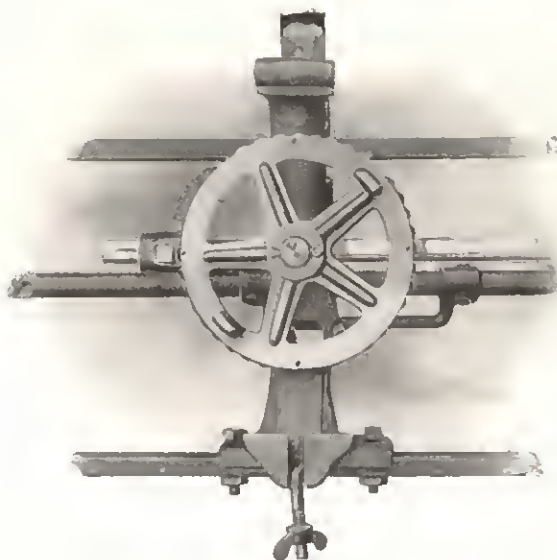


Check Head with wire released.

The Foot Lever releases the dog from the ratchet, and raises the runners with the feet, leaving the hands free to manage the team. It enables the operator to carry the runners at any depth desired, and to immediately change the depth to plant through dead furrows, over back furrows or through hard spots in the field.

Reel Space is provided on the frame where the reel may remain undisturbed or may be quickly removed, if desired. With the Emerson it isn't compulsory to walk 80 or 160 rods to get your reel to take up your wire when the field is planted. By removing one large cotter pin, you merely move the drive wheel in on the axle until it engages the reel clutch.

The Frame is of "I" Bar Steel. The two "I" bars forming the front or runner frame are firmly tied at seven points, and extend out and support the check-heads. Front and Rear Frames are closely connected, insuring an easy running,

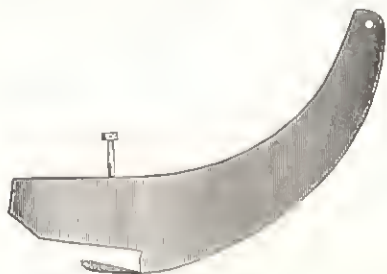


Ring Gear showing proper adjustment. This cut shows how free from complications are the ring gears.

easily handled machine, and one that carries the greater portion of the weight of the runner frame on the drive wheels in turning, instead of on the horses' necks.

If for any reason (as may sometimes be the case with any planter) one runner shows a tendency to run deeper than the other, we have an adjustment whereby the depth of either runner can be set so both will run alike. The runners have long gradual slant, and will not clog. They may be quickly removed from the planter

by taking off two bolts, taken to the shop in your buggy and sharpened and put back on the planter quickly and easily. It isn't necessary to tear your planter all to pieces or take the whole front to town to get the runners sharpened.

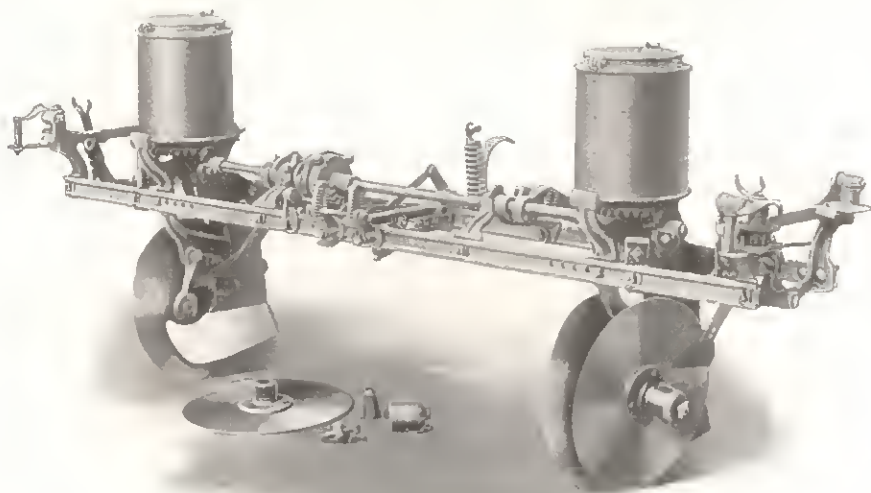


Two bolts release the runner from the planter.

When you buy machinery, you try to buy what appeals to you as being adapted to your needs. If you do not get that, it is because you don't have an opportunity to know all there is to know about the different machines on the market before you buy.

We have tried to show clearly the important planting features of this machine, features that are necessary to get the best results and not found perfected in other planters. There is no other machine on the farm used so little, yet on which your bank account more closely depends.

We therefore leave it with you to give us an opportunity to prove by actual work of the machine in the field that we have the most profitable planter the corn grower can buy.

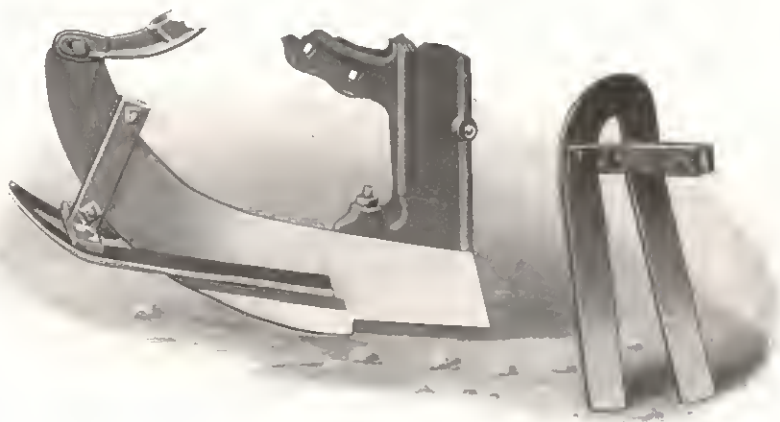


Showing disc openers on an Emerson Planter.

A disc opener of a planter, while seemingly a very simple part of the machine, demands that great care be exercised in its construction so it will work satisfactorily under all conditions.

The furrow made by the disc put on planters of other makes is sometimes too wide, while the bearings of the disc are liable to be clogged up by the dust raised by the planter. These two objectional features will be overcome with our double disc opener for the Nos. 10-A, 11-A, 25-A, and 26 Emerson planters.

Our disc opener is made of two straight 13-inch rolling coulters which will make a furrow $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the heel of the planter. By having one disc set to cut about one inch ahead of the other the trash is all cut by the edge of the front disc. The function of the second disc is only to open up the furrow for the seed. This disc opener may be furnished as an extra.

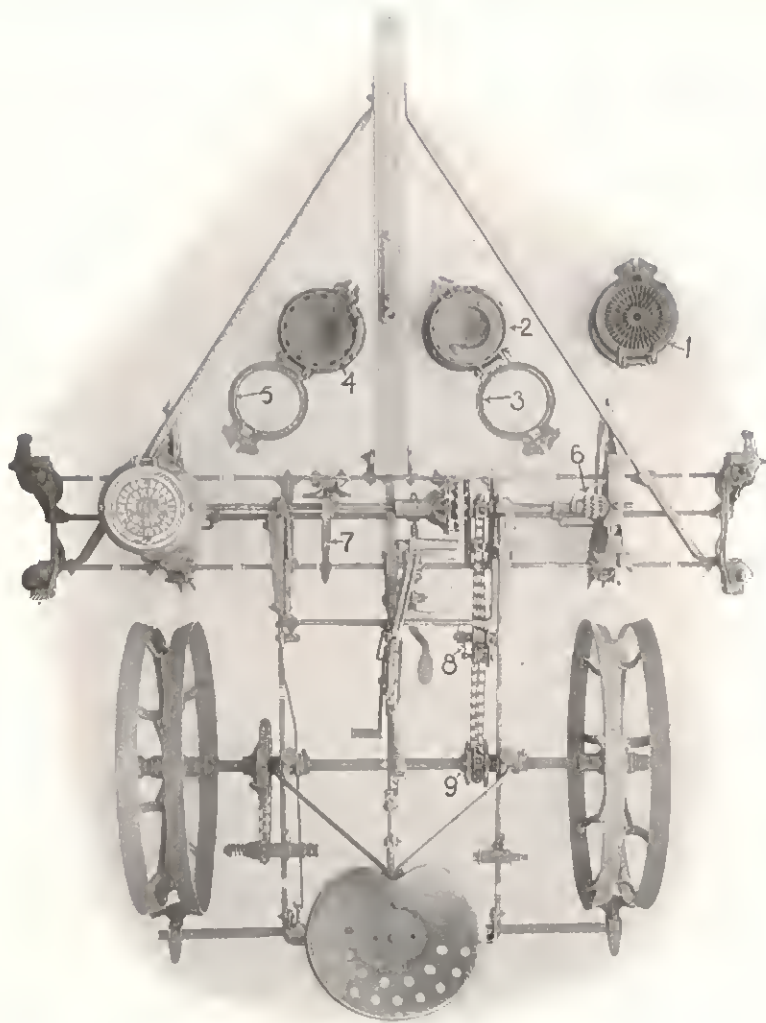


Emerson Patent Gauge Shoes—Attached and Detached.

Great loss in corn fields often results when part of the corn is planted too shallow. If seed is an inch or two down to moisture, that planted too near the surface will not have sufficient moisture to sprout, and unless rain comes the seed cannot germinate. Part of the corn is always planted in the horses' tracks and unless gauge shoes are used it will not be planted uniformly.

The **Emerson Gauge Shoes** attach at the forward end of the runner, tending to level these places ahead of the runner and aid in securing uniform depth of planting. The advantages are appreciated not only on level land, but on lands where wallows and knolls are found; here the seed is planted at the same depth as in the rest of the field. With the shoes attached the runners keep a uniform depth which is very important in order that the seed may all germinate evenly, and that it be planted neither too shallow nor too deep.

In using the **Emerson Gauge Shoes** the leveler is allowed to swing free, as the shoe automatically regulates the depth of planting. The back of the shoe is open, preventing clogging with trash.



No. 26 Variable Drop Corn Planter

What is meant by a Variable Drop Corn Planter?

A planter so constructed that the operator may by the easy shifting of a lever plant 2, 3, or 4 grains in a hill as desired without stopping the team or leaving his seat.

What advantage is gained by this method?

Successful corn growers have learned that the largest yield of corn will result where the number of grains in each hill correspond to the fertility of the soil in which it is planted.

Where is this variation in fertility of soil most noticeable?

On rolling or hilly land, where, with the Emerson Variable Drop Planter, in the low or rich soils 4 grains may be planted in the hill and each grain produce an ear of corn, while on top of the hills quite likely 2 grains would be as many as should be planted to get the greatest yield of ears of corn.

Explain what is meant by the simplest possible construction of the Emerson No. 26 Planter.

The illustration herewith shows the bottom of the seed box (Fig. 1), with the ring gear which drives the seed plate exposed. Notice the provision in this gear for the travel of the three small pinions on the drill shaft (Fig. 6) by which this change in number of grains in the hill is so easily and simply obtained. Any one of these three pinions is made to drive the seed plate by shifting the lever shown in the illustration (Fig. 7). For instance, you drive with the first pinion which drops two grains in a hill, or with the second pinion which drops 3 grains in a hill, or with the third pinion which drops four grains in a hill. From this you see there are no complicated devices or unnecessary parts employed to accomplish the desired result. This simplicity of construction and the positive action with the few parts employed insures not only accuracy but durability, and there is no reason why the No. 26 Variable Drop Planter should not prove one of the most popular machines of the popular Emerson Foot-Lift Line.

What about the combination of the round hole with the edge drop plate?

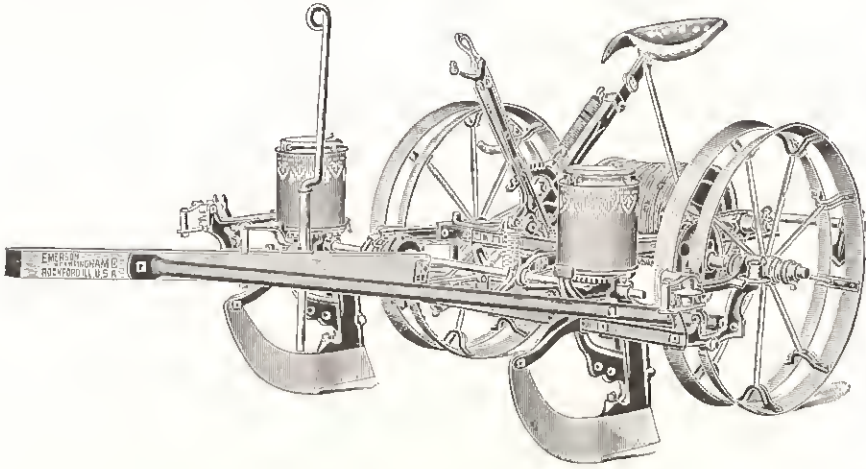
The illustration shows Fig. 2, the edge drop plate, with which the greatest accuracy of number of grains in the hill will be obtained if the operator grades his seed and selects only grains of uniform size, while Fig. 4 shows the round hole plate, which may be used where the operator prefers not to grade his seed or wishes to plant seed that is not of uniform size. The change from the round hole to the edge drop or vice versa is made by merely turning the floor plate (Figs. 3 and 5), the other side up, and putting in the desired plate. You may have occasion to plant beans, peas or other seed than corn with your planter which the edge drop plates may not satisfactorily handle, but which may be successfully planted with the round hole plates.

Why do you say this Planter should last twice as long as other makes?

The weak point in many accumulative drop planters is the clutch, which with its complicated mechanism must make a complete revolution with every hill. In the Emerson the clutch turns but half way round with each hill. If the materials in the two machines are the same the Emerson will wear twice as long as any other because the parts are used but half as many times in planting the same number of hills. All wearing parts of the Emerson clutch are chilled as hard as glass and the construction throughout combines the two desirable features of accuracy and durability.

The other features of this No. 26 Planter are the same as described in the No. 25-A.

Emerson Corn Planters No. 10A and No. 11A

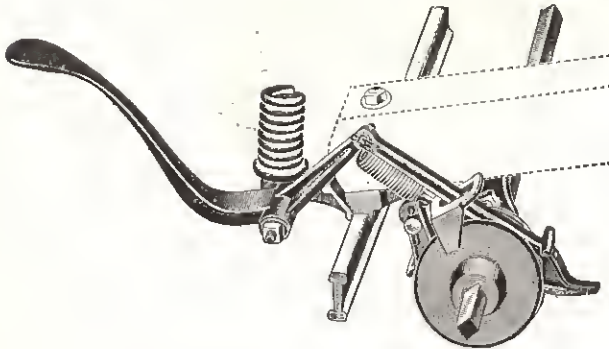


Emerson No. 10A Corn Planter.

The construction of these two Planters differs only in the seed box. No. 10A Planter is for Corn, Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize. No. 11A Planter is for Cotton, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize and Sorghum.

Years of experience have taught us many things to be carefully considered in the successful building of corn planters, which we have embodied in the present construction of our Emerson Planters. The result is—simplicity of design, light draft and accuracy of check and drop.

The most trying season on the farm horse is the "corn planting time," when the spring plowing has taxed his strength and endurance, and after a week's work with the old style heavy planter, horses' necks are sore and they barely "make a shadow." With the Emerson all this is changed. Farmers say "it runs like a buggy," or "no more draft than a cultivator."



View showing foot-drop; very simple, effective and convenient to the driver's foot.

JUST A FEW POINTS

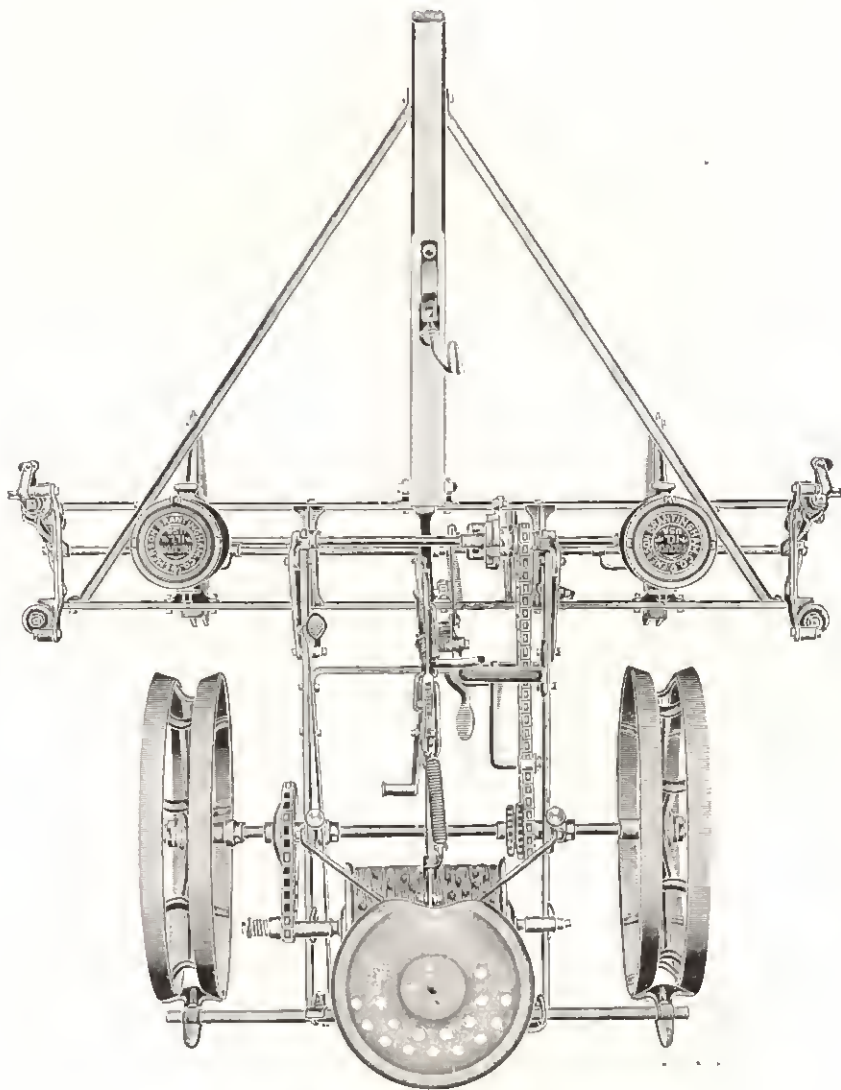
The Framework is of I-bar steel especially selected. The two I-bars forming the front frame are tied at five different points, and extended to support the check heads.

Front and rear frames are closely connected.

Runners have long gradual slant and will not clog.

A powerful leverage is applied by our lever connection device, the pressure on the long lever being multiplied eight times at point of lift.

Emerson Corn Planters



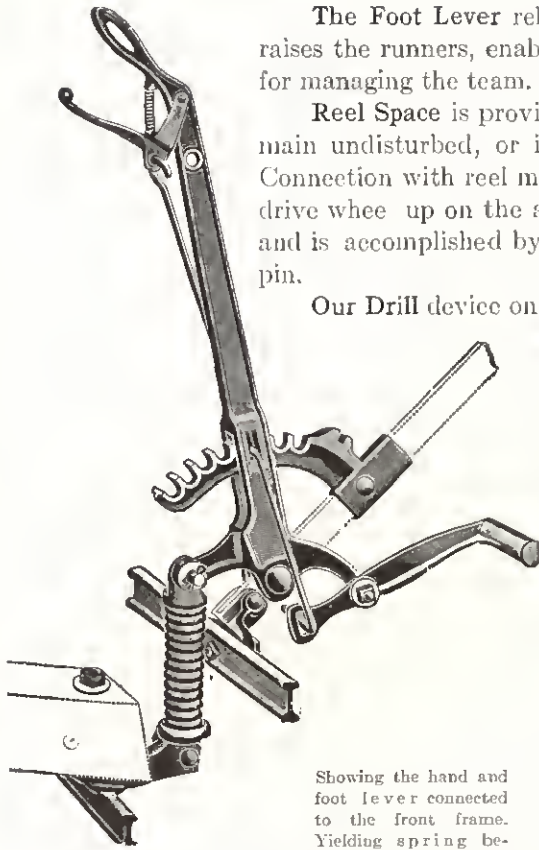
Emerson No. 10A Planter.

Furnished with open wheels unless solid are specified.
This is only for Corn, Kaffir Corn or Milo Maize.

The **Foot Lever** releases the dog from the ratchet and raises the runners, enabling the operator to use both hands for managing the team.

Reel Space is provided on the frame where reel can remain undisturbed, or it can be easily removed, if desired. Connection with reel mechanism is made by moving the left drive wheel up on the axle until it engages the reel clutch, and is accomplished by removing and replacing one cotter pin.

Our **Drill device** on the axle can remain on the machine and throws in and out of gear automatically with the raising and lowering of the runners. Change from Hill to Drill Drop is made quickly and without changing the valves or using a wrench.



Showing the hand and foot lever connected to the front frame. Yielding spring between the two frames.

Automatic Foot-Lift takes the dog out of the notch and throws up the front frame without touching the hand to the lever. This feature is patented.

Adjustable Automatic Wire Doffer releases wire from seat at will of operator, or automatically when team is turned half around.

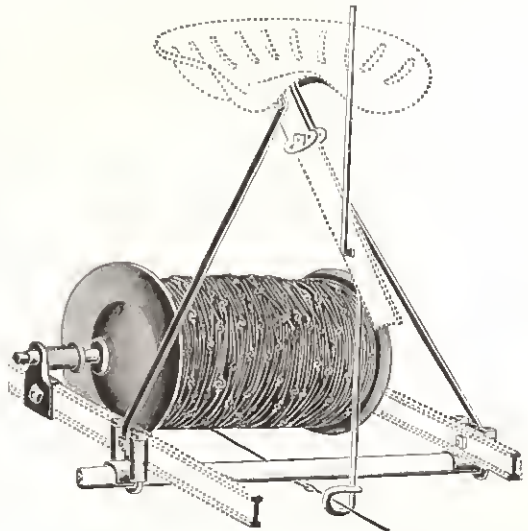
Seed Boxes are removable and plates may be changed without removing corn. Seed plates cannot be put in bottom side up or any way but the right way, neither can the seed box be fastened until the gear ring is in proper mesh.

The **Valves** are simple, and cannot crack the corn, but deposit in a compact hill with perfect regularity. Each hill passes under one cut-off once, consequently there is only one-sixth the chance for cracking corn as in the case where each

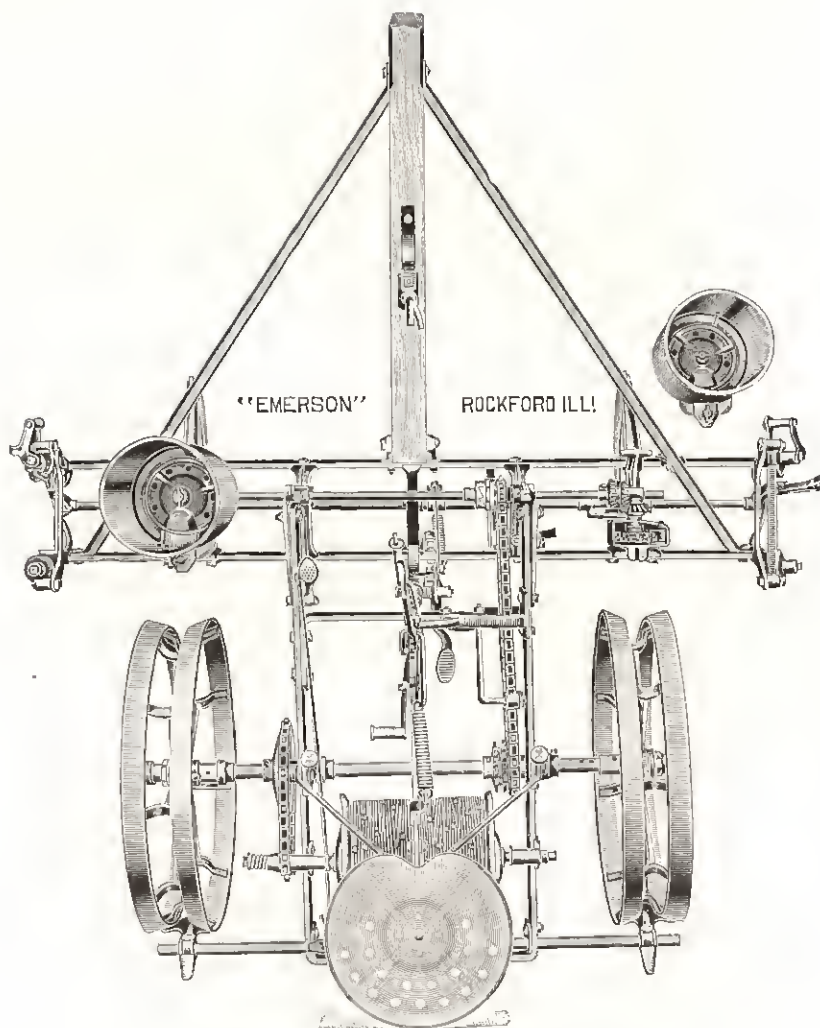
CHECK ROWER CONSTRUCTION

We use a two shaft construction which has proven most satisfactory and is used on the best planters on the market.

The **Forks** are flexible and automatically adjust themselves to uneven wire so there is virtually no side wear on either fork or wire.



Showing position of the Reel. Notice how the Reel takes on the wire, straight, without bend or kink.



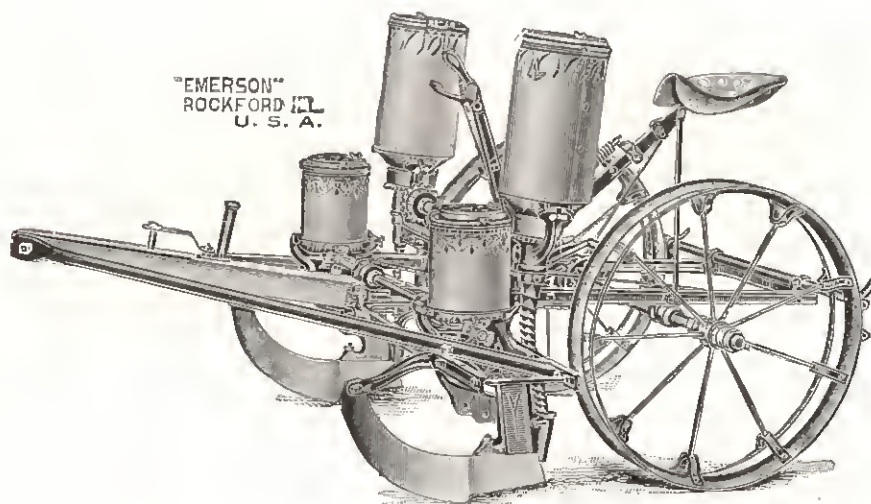
Emerson No. 11A Cotton and Corn Planter

grain must pass under two cut-offs. The simplicity of this construction is certainly worthy of careful consideration, as the seeding device on the ordinary planter is the one thing which causes more delay during planting time than any other and it is a point to which we have devoted much study and experiment with perfect results.

The Marker Rope Standard is used as shown when reeling up wire.

Bunch Drilling is becoming more and more popular, especially in the dairy districts, and our valve construction gives perfect results.

The distances drill plates drop are about as follows: 7, 9, 12, 14, 17 and 21½ inches apart. Three sizes of plates are furnished for drilling and three for checking.



No. 10A Planter with Fertilizer Attachment

Fertilizer attachment is so constructed that there are no gears to obstruct the center of the hopper, and no leakage where the cup travels around in the hopper.

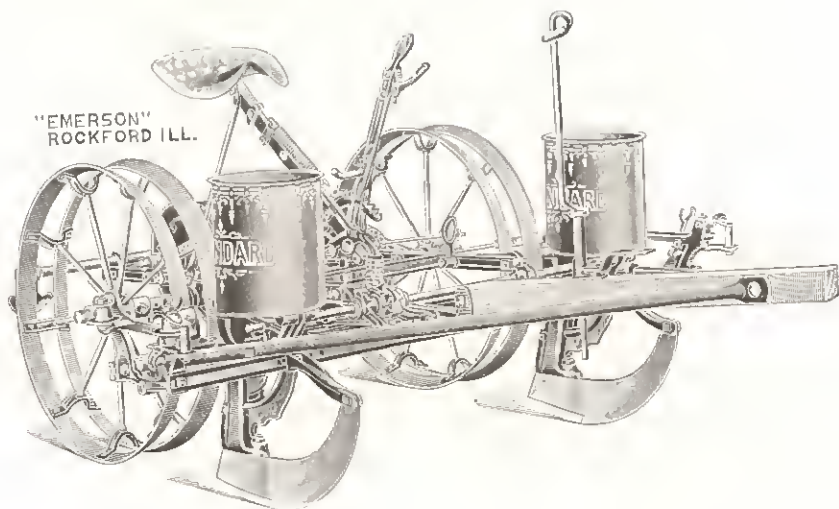
It has been determined by the different experimental stations that fertilizer does not give the best results by being put in the hills with the plant, but that it should be so distributed as to come in contact with the small feeding roots of the plant.

No valves are used in the distribution and the fertilizer is scattered from one hill to the other where it is absorbed by the plant as the roots are extended and at a time when the plant needs extra nourishment.

To come as near as possible to meeting all conditions in all territories, our attachment is so constructed that 8 different changes can be made in distribution, so as to get the proper amount required for each condition.

You may prefer the Emerson Round Hole Plate Planter to the Edge Drop, and the Round Hole Plate certainly has many features to recommend it.

The Emerson No. 10-A Planter is one of the most perfect machines built. It is not heavy, yet strong, and has a simple and perfect valve and check head construction. These two important features, together with the detachable runner, foot-lift and permanently placed reel, make it worth more money than other planters of this class. We want you to order this planter not only because it will mean the sale of that many more planters to us, but because we know it means profit and satisfaction to you, which builds business for us.



No. 11A Emerson Cotton and Corn Two-Row Planter

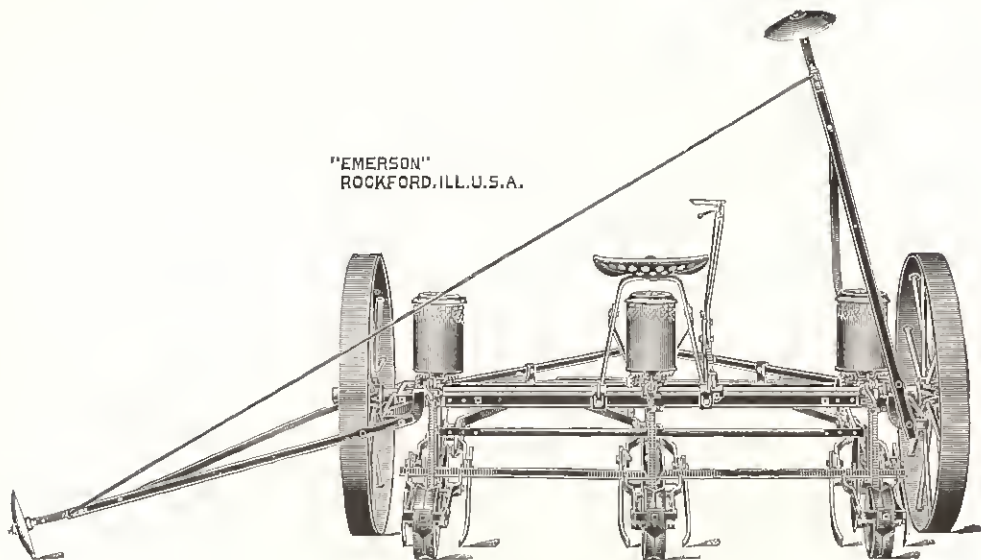
The No. 11-A is the same construction throughout as the No. 10-A (pages 9, 10, 11 and 12) except that the seed boxes are equipped with the tried and tested "Standard" Cotton and Corn Hopper Bottom, and seed plates are driven by the wheels, reducing the strain on the wire to the mere opening of the valves.

A most accurate force feed seed wheel insures the proper amount of cotton being planted without cracking or damage to the seed, practically making a perfect one kernel drop.

Built either with Drill only or with Check Rower and Drill, 30-inch wheels either open or concave face, and equipped with Disc Marker. Can be set to 3 ft. 4 in., 3 ft. 6 in., or 3 ft. 8 in. between rows, and shipped with 80 rods of either 3 ft. 6 in. or 3 ft. 8 in. wire when check rower is ordered.

In these days of so much agitation about checking cotton so as to plow it both ways, letting the sun all around the plant and thereby reducing the loss from boll weevil, the No. 11-A Emerson is certainly a paying investment for the cotton grower and a machine that the up-to-date dealer will want to keep a stock of throughout the selling season.

"EMERSON"
ROCKFORD, ILL. U.S.A.



Emerson No. 30 3-Row Drill Planter for Corn, Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize

Simplicity and freedom from complication recommend this machine to growers who employ hired help. When once set and started it accurately plants what it is set to do.

Very Strong. Made almost entirely of steel which insures freedom from breakage.

Disc Openers combine the good features of both the single disc and the double disc. The large 15-inch coultter blade which does the cutting runs at a slight right angle to the direction of travel of machine, while the forward edge of the 13-inch coultter runs slightly to the left, its forward edge against the 15-inch coultter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches back of the forward edge of the 15-inch coultter. In this way we cut a perfect furrow 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide where the seed is deposited, even the ground be ever so hard or covered with trash.

Coultter Bearings are the long distance construction, dust proof and oil tight, provided with a removable screw cap for oiling. These bearings are chilled cones, almost indestructible, yet inexpensively and easily renewed.

Coultter Draw Bars are two pieces of $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch solid steel connected by two spools with $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bearings holding the coultters in connection with parallel bars that hold the discs in absolutely uniform distances apart.

Can be set to drill rows 26, 28, 30 or 32 inches apart and has plates with which to plant corn 11, 14, 16- and 18 inches apart in the row, also Kaffir Corn, Sorghum or Milo Maize 13 inches apart in the row.

Seed Boxes are 7 inches in diameter and 11 inches high, inside measurement, affording ample seed capacity and are equipped with weather tight lids.

Seed Plates are easily changed in the boxes without removing the seed. Plates cannot be put in wrong side up or any way but the right way.

Seed Spout extends straight down from seed box so seed is distributed at regular distances in the row, there being no angles in the spout to interrupt the regularity of the fall of seed.

A **Lever** convenient to the seat enables the operator to readily throw any part of, or the entire weight of the machine and operator on the disc openers which are held down by compression springs, the tension of which is easily adjusted to meet varying conditions.

The **reverse action** of this lever raises the disc openers for ample clearance above the ground, at the same time throwing the seed box gear rings out of mesh with the main shaft pinions, preventing any waste of seed.

At the will of the operator any one of the boxes may be raised and held out of mesh with main axle, thereby planting any two or even one row if desired, without stopping the machine.

Two Adjustable Steel covering blades follow immediately behind the openers insuring a perfect covering of the seed.

Solid Steel Pressure Wheels 10 inches diameter by 3 inches concave face with adjustable scraper or cleaner follow this covering blade, operated automatically with the openers governed by easily adjusted spring pressure. They may be used or not as deemed best.

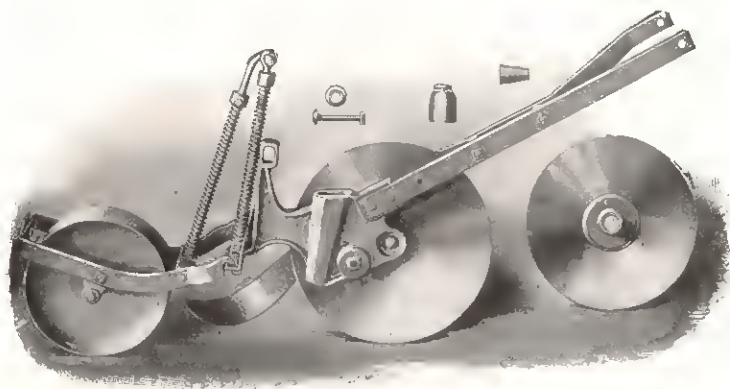
Carrying Wheels are 40 inches in diameter with 4-inch flat steel tire, with $12\frac{3}{4}$ -inch oval steel spokes compressed in the rim red hot and cast solid in the hub, a construction acknowledged by all as far superior to the cold heading crystalizing process used by many. They are connected to the main shaft or axle with a ratchet having two dogs or pawls in each wheel, insuring a positive drive to the shaft or axle when either wheel turns. Adjustable scrapers or cleaners insure even diameter under all conditions.

Axle or Main Shaft is $1\frac{3}{8}$ solid steel. Main Frame 2-in. channel steel with $1\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{3}{8}$ solid steel hounds reinforced by $1\frac{1}{2}\times 1$ -inch U Bar braces 4 ft. long from outer ends of Main Frame to tongue.

Two Disc Markers are provided with this machine, which insure a plain mark by which to gauge the distance from preceding rows.

Marker Rope slides on a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch round rod from one corner of the main frame to the other, done while operator is turning around at the end.

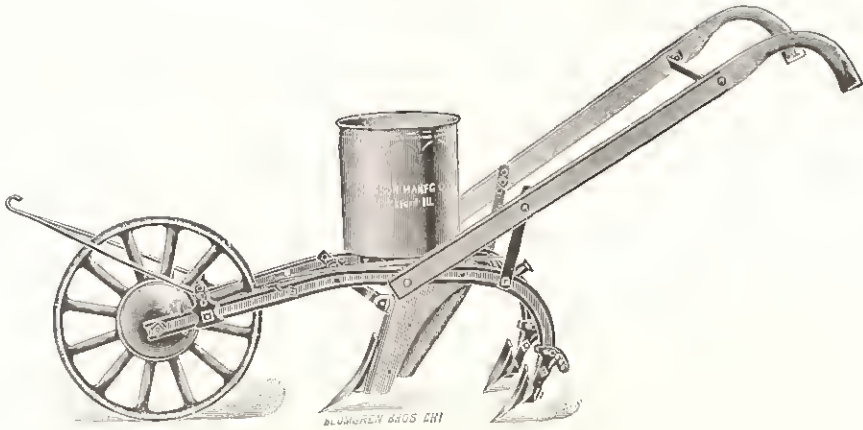
Furnished with double trees and neck yoke, tool box and wrench.



Dust proof bearing construction, showing how well the bearings are protected

Emerson B19 Planter

(Gear Drive)



For Corn, Cotton, Sorghum, Kaffir Corn.

All Emerson Planters are carefully designed as to correct proportions, and with especial reference to dropping grain accurately.

The B19 has a Detachable Gear, and the shaft is supported to prevent wear of cogs by vibration.

N. B.—Has large Opening Shovel, adjustable as to pitch and depth.

The covering shovels are also adjustable so that deep or shallow covering is under absolute control of the operator.

Cover shallow for cotton; deeper for corn; any way to suit the buyer. Instead of being “bossed” by the Planter, the “operator does the bossing” as to how the seed is to be planted and covered.

P392 2-hole plate drops corn 27 to 30 inches between hills.

P394 3-hole plate drops corn 17 to 18 inches between hills.

P396 4-hole plate drops corn 13 to 14 inches between hills.

P390 8-hole plate drops Kaffir Corn 6 to 7 inches apart.

P391 8-hole Sorghum or Milo Maize plate 6 to 7 inches apart.

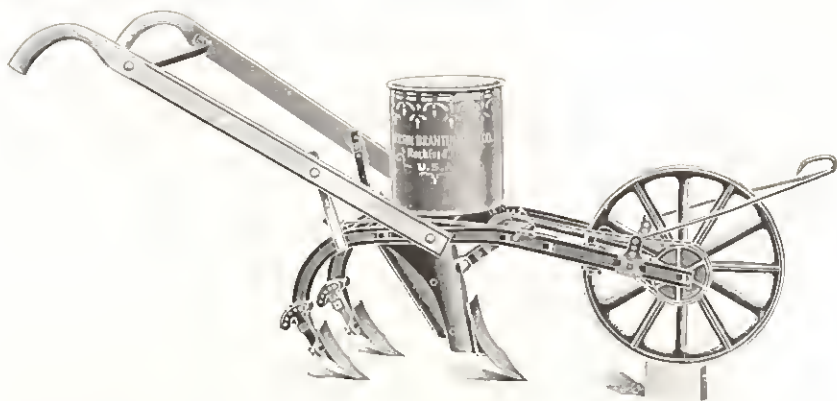
The above record also applies to B19½ and C19 Planters.

Emerson B19½ Combined Cotton and Corn Planter

(Chain Drive)

It is a positive fact that the Emerson Planters drop corn more evenly, cover more evenly, and so make a more uniform stand than can be made by any other. Emerson Planters make a uniform distribution of cotton seed, saving labor in chopping time, and makes a good stand sure (season permitting).

As will be seen, this Planter has Wide Opening Shovels, and the Adjustable Covering Shovels.

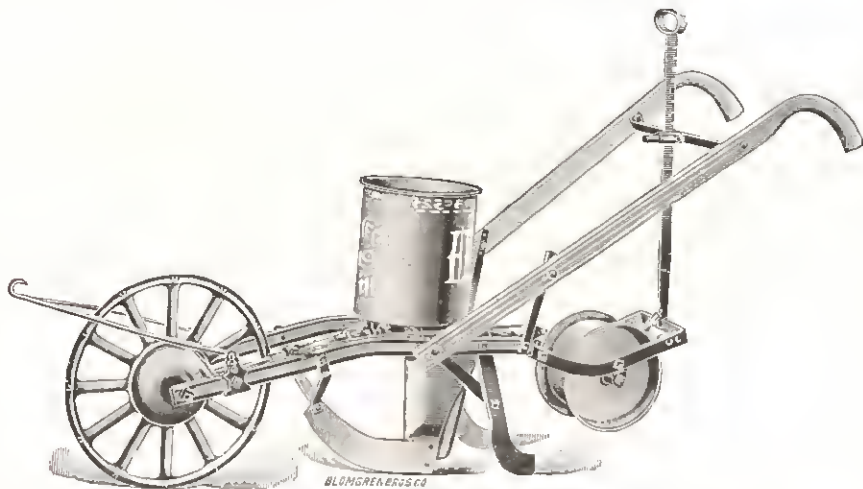


B19 1/2 Chain and Shaft Drive.

This means that Corn can be covered by setting the Covering Shovels as shown above. But for Cotton—if shallow covering is wanted, the shovels can be given a less pitch or may be set to cover “dragging.”

The depth at which Corn or Cotton is planted or covered is under the operator’s control.

Emerson No. C19 Planter



This planter is made with a strong steel frame, so curved that old stalks and trash cannot reach the working parts, and proportions are right for comfortably guiding and holding the Planter in line.

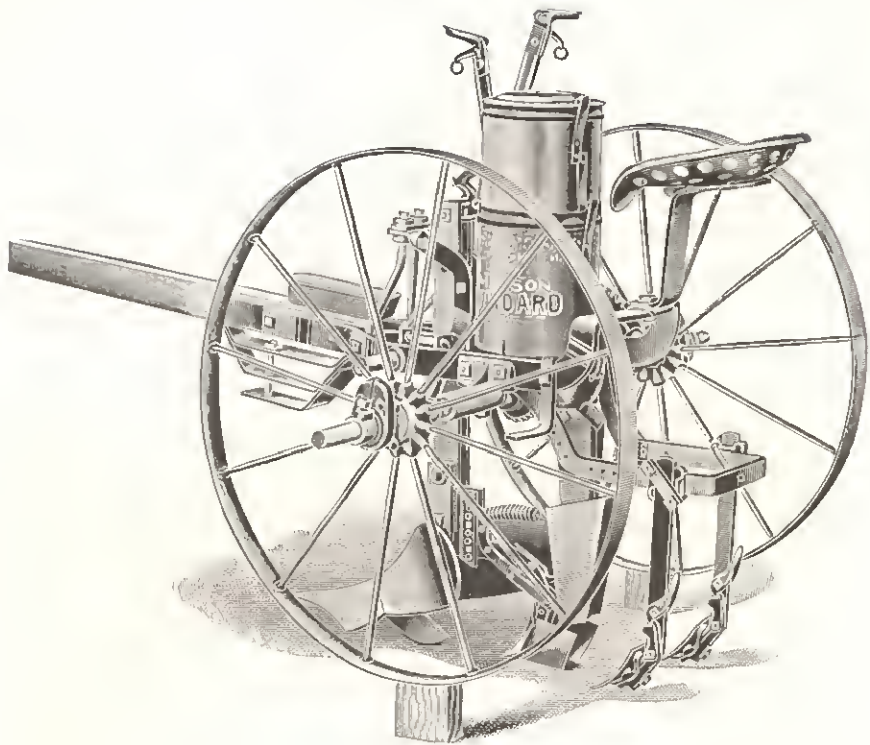
Steel Runner so shaped that it will not gather roots or trash.

Covering Blades extend back at such an angle that they can not catch on obstructions.

Press Wheel is controlled by the lever, which extends up within easy reach of the operator, and the wheel can be set in any position desired without stopping the horses. It can be raised clear from the ground or set so low that it will carry the runners and covering blades off the ground.

A **Spring Cleaner**, so arranged that the scraper may be instantly set against or away from the face of the wheel, as desired.

Seed Plate Mechanism is the same as used in our celebrated line of Emerson Corn and Cotton Planters, which has proven to be the most satisfactorily constructed machinery of this kind on the market.



No. 28-B Emerson Standard Planter

The New 28B Emerson Standard Planter has a strong frame and special rolled steel main axle. The right hand lever raises and lowers the opening shape, also controls in part the height at which the covering shovel frame is carried and therefore the depth at which the covering shovel is run.

This lever also places the planter in and out of gear. The planter is driven by both wheels. The distance between the covering shovels can be adjusted to suit the operator. An auxiliary lever connects the covering shovel frame and allows the frame to be floated, locked down, or held to cover any depth desired. Notice the extension seed box which holds a large supply of cotton seed.

YOU CANNOT GATHER WHERE YOU HAVE NOT PLANTED.

In the Emerson Standard No. 28A Planter is embodied a most important improvement in cotton and corn planter construction. Heretofore, middle buster planters having a moving standard with the bottom attached have required a double set of levers, one to operate the middle buster, and the other to operate the shovels, forcing double effort on the part of the operator at each end of the field. With the new Emerson Standard, the shovel frame is put into and taken out of the ground in perfect unison with the middle buster; therefore throwing the same quantity of dirt on the cotton or corn at whatever depth the middle buster is set to run; and after being once set to throw a certain quantity of dirt, it requires no further attention. The operation is so easy that any boy who is able to drive a team can make a hand with this machine.

"How to Grow Corn"

This is a valuable book from the pen of Prof. A. D. Shamel of the Illinois Experiment Station. It is profusely illustrated from photographs, and treats Scientifically the subjects of Selection, Modern Corn Breeding, and the most effective Cultural Methods under all conditions of soil. Any farmer can **Double his Corn Crop** without extra labor or increasing his acreage by utilizing Prof. Shamel's discoveries.

**This 50 cent Book is
FREE to
FARMERS**

While the supply lasts I will send a copy of this valuable book to any farmer who will send me the names and addresses of three or more men who are thinking of buying a riding plow this season. I will include with the book a description of the labor-saving **EMERSON FOOT LIFT GANG**

PLOW and other modern implements, which make **easy** the cultural methods recommended by Prof. Shamel. Make sure of a copy by writing **TODAY**. Address me personally, **A. A. EMERSON**, care of

EMERSON MANUFACTURING CO., ROCKFORD, ILL.



*Prof. Holden
demonstrating his
Seed Testing Box.
(Page 17 of the book.)*

The Emerson Foot-Lift Line

Riding Plows, Northern and Southern Series.

Walking Plows, Northern and Southern Series.

Prairie Breakers, Riding and Walking.

Brush Breakers, Riding and Walking.

Horse Disc Plows, 1, 2, 3 and 4 Disc.

Engine Plows, Disc and Moldboard.

Engine Moldboard Plows, Independent Beam.

Engine Disc Harrows.

Riding Listers, Single and Double Row.

Middle Breakers, Walking and Riding.

Harrows, Steel Lever.

Harrows, Wood Lever, Boss.

Harrow Carts.

Stalk Cutters.

Alfalfa Renovators or Cultivators.

Disc Harrows, Double Lever.

Tongue Trucks.

Transport Trucks.

Double Shovel Plows.

Riding Cultivators, Single and Double Row.

Walking Cultivators.

Seeders for Disc and Alfalfa Harrows.

Roller Pulverizers.

Corn Planters.

Cotton Planters.

Rakes, All Styles.

Tedders and Rakes, Side Delivery.

Mowers.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE ON GOODS IN WHICH INTERESTED



EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM IMPLEMENT COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

Good Farm Machinery

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.



EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM IMPLEMENT CO.

(INCORPORATED)

Good Farm Machinery

ROCKFORD, ILL.



The following Branch Houses and General Agencies have been established for the convenience of the trade:

Baltimore, Md.
 Billings, Mont.
 Brandon, Man.
 Calgary, Alta.
 Columbus, Ohio.
 Dallas, Texas.
 Denver, Colo.
 Des Moines, Iowa.
 Easton, Md.
 Edmonton, Alta.
 Fargo, N. D.
 Great Falls, Mont.
 Harrisburg, Pa.
 Indianapolis, Ind.

Kansas City, Mo.
 Lake Charles, La.
 Lansing, Mich.
 Lethbridge, Alta.
 Lincoln, Nebr.
 Minneapolis, Minn.
 Nashville, Tenn.
 Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Omaha, Nebr.
 Peoria, Ill.
 Regina, Sask.
 Rockford, Ill.
 Salisbury, N. C.
 San Francisco, Cal.

Saskatoon, Sask.
 Sioux Falls, S. D.
 Spokane, Wash.
 Springfield, Mo.
 St. Louis, Mo.
 Swift Current, Sask.
 Toledo, Ohio.
 Trenton, N. J.
 Walla Walla, Wash.
 Wichita, Kans.
 Williamsport, Pa.
 Winnipeg, Man.
 Waynesboro, Pa.
 Yorkton, Sask.